HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1821. No. 86.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 6t day of October next, a house in the village, late the property of James Ward. Six and nine months credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

N. J. King and J. Webb.

Sept. 19, 1821. 84—3w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subcriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 20th of October next; after that day all their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821. 84—3w

STOLEN

THE 1st of September, 1821, out of my house the following articles, viz. a red morocco pocket book, and between fifteen and twenty dollars in cash; one note on John Slade, for 59 dollars, due the 15th Sept. 1821; one on William Ingold, for 27 dollars, due in 1819; one on Henry Swiny, for 20 dollars, due in 1820; one on George Garror, for 11 dollars 90 cents, due in 1819; one on Roddy Roberson, for 35 dollars 20 cents, due in 1821; one on George Bonsan, for 12 dollars, due in November 1820; and one on Peter Fogleman, for 10 dollars, the date of the above notes not recollected. One receipt on Daniel Coble, constable, for the following notes, viz one on Nicholas Holt, for 20 dollars; one on William Sikes, for 16 dollars 25 cents; and another for 31 dollars 20 cents; and a number of receipts not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers, or from paying the same to any other person but myself. There were sundry deeds and bills of sale, with other papers, not recollected.

Michael Shoffner.

Orange county, N. Carolina, September 25, 1821. 5—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the 2d or Hawfield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the house of David Mebane, Esq. on Tuesday the 16th of October next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equipt as the militia law directs, for drill; on Wednesday the 17th the commissioned officers will attend with their musicians equipt for drill and court martial; and on Thursday the 18th you will attend at the above mentioned place with your respective companies, to be equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of the col. commandant.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adj't of the 2d Regiment, O. C. M.

September 25. 85—3t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 11th of October next, the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing

Three hundred and thirty Acres,

lying in the county of Person, fifteen miles north of Hillsborough, and nine miles south of Person court house, with a Saw and Grist Mill, good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other convenient out houses, together with my

Crop and Stock of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—3wp

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshall.*

By James Turner, Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—ts

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of

SADDLERY.

Sept. 26, 1821. 85—3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

The first No. of the

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CLIMATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

For the month of September, 1821.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be printed on a small type, and good paper, comprehending as much matter as the American Farmer, or the Port Folio; and published in monthly numbers of 64 pages, which will be securely stitched in a cover. Six numbers to form a volume.

II. The price is five dollars a year; to be paid semi annually in advance—two dollars and fifty cents on the receipt of the first number of each volume.

III. The work will necessarily be commenced in a plain unadorned style of letter press printing; but if 500 subscribers are obtained for the first volume, an ELEGANT COPPER-PLATE *engraved likeness*, for the *Biographical Sketch in the first number*, shall accompany a title page, table of contents, and *a list of Subscribers' names*, to be given with the 6th number. And as soon as 1000 subscribers shall be obtained, the subsequent numbers shall contain as many engraved likenesses of celebrated characters, rare and useful animals, new and valuable inventions; implements of manufactures or husbandry; or sublime and beautiful views from native scenes, as shall be annually in any other periodical publication in the United States.

☞ N. B. So much of the above conditions as relate to the payment in advance, are suspended for the present; and no payment will be required till subscribers enough are obtained to ensure the cost of publishing the first volume of six numbers, which will require 250 at least. In case these are not obtained by the first of Nov. 50 cents will be requested of each person who shall receive the first number. If the requisite number is obtained to support the work, the subscriptions, according to the above conditions, will be expected to be paid.

Any subscriber dissatisfied with the work, can decline on paying 62 1-2 cents for each number received.

It is probable that it may be found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of interesting materials in the first year of the commencement of such a work, to fill a number every month; therefore, perhaps, it may for the first year be published only once in two months, making a volume in a year. J. LYON.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1.

Descriptions in Syria
State of Palestine
Errors respecting the effect of the heat of climate exposed
On the culture of Ruta Baga
Life of Henry Laurens
Constitution of the South Carolina Agricultural Society
French Cement
On the Cultivation of Grasses
Gen. William Davie's Address
Report of Curators
Artificial Grasses
Guinea Grass
Lucerne
Ripple Grass
Crop Grass
Feather Grass
An account of Florida, from the Port Folio
Horizontal Ploughing
Report of Massachusetts Agricultural Society
Irish Potatoes
On the use of Oxen
The Camel or Dromedary
Otto of Roses
Flowering Alloe
Earth Burning
On wine
On the cultivation of tobacco
On Gardening.

Extract of a letter from gen. Calvin Jones, to the Editor of the above work:

"Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1821.

"James Lyon, Esq.

"Sir—With respect to the plan and execution of your Magazine, I much approve of it, and if it does not succeed, it will be a reflection on the taste and good sense of the country.

"With best wishes for your success, I remain with respect, your obt. servt.

CALVIN JONES."

☞ The first number of this work can be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles east of Hillsborough, June 5. —pto 95

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

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State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS KITE, PHILADELPHIA,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;

Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Appointment for the university of North-Carolina wish to contract for covering the wing of that institution, being a house ninety-six feet in length, forty feet wide, and two stories high, with shingles of juniper or heart of pine—22 inches long—4 inches wide—5-8 of an inch thick at the butt—to have square ends, and to show 4 1-2 inches to the weather.

The contractor will be required to furnish the shingles, nails, scaffolding and every other material necessary to a completion of the work—To remove the old shingles and scaffolding, and to finish and deliver the work on or before the 10th day of January next.

Proposals or the offer of terms on which this may be done, will be received personally or in writing, by

William Polk,
John Haywood,

Acting for the Committee of Appointment.

Raleigh, 25th August, 1821. 82—4w

BLANKS

of every description,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges,

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF

The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56—

FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

FEEDING STOCK.

As a further improvement in feeding of cattle, I would recommend the shucks to be well wet with brine, as they are stowed away in the fall. This was recommended to me the last winter, and was done in this way; as many shucks were thrown in the house at a time, as would raise it six inches, after being well trod down; and as soon as they were sufficiently trod, the surface was well sprinkled with brine, as many more were then put in, and the same process observed, until the whole were put away. In this way one bushel and a half of salt were applied to the shucks taken from a hundred bushels of corn, and the consequence was, my shucks were heartily eaten by my cattle, and until last winter, they never would eat them, as long as they could get pea vines. This is not all the advantage resulting from salting them; it was very evident that they were rendered much more nourishing, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fed on the vines. To do this properly they should be made so wet as to heat and mould. The expense need not be counted at all, as cattle, while those shucks are given to them will require no other salting.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice the subject, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted, and at other times raw.—This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast and ate much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and ate still less.

Last winter when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of our hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub, and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn to fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll. J. D. GALLIARD.

From the New York Evening Post.

Political History.—It was remarked by president Adams, a few years ago, that the history of the American revolution was lost. His observation created much surprise at the time it was made, but experience daily proves that it was founded in truth. When a great political change takes place in a nation—when the fundamental principles of a government are subverted, and a new constitution is established, and when the whole, too, is produced by the free exercise of public opinion, there must be a thousand secret springs whose latent operation is concealed from the human eye. What man, let us ask, in the political theatre of the present hour, can open the journals of the old congress of 1776, and tell us the history of those able and eloquent state papers, which called forth that memorable eulogium of the immortal Chatham that ranked our patriots with the master spirits of the Grecian states? Where can we find a full history of the Declaration of Independence? We know by whom it was written, and we know the names of the committee who reported it; but where is the interesting detail of the discussions, and of the many incidents that must have transpired, previous to its communication to congress? There was a masterly state paper issued by the continental congress, in the shape of an appeal to the justice of the British government, drawn up under peculiar and novel circumstances, by the venerable John Jay; and yet no man, but himself, can tell the devoted hour and the chosen place where he poured forth his indignant spirit, and displayed the resources of his rich, clear, and elegant mind, or the ordeal which it passed, previous to its adoption. As we turn from the senate to the field, we are still more involved in darkness. There were exploits of heroism, there were dangers encountered, there were instances of fortitude, in the course of the revolution, that no pen has recorded, that no pen can record, and that struck out some of the brightest traits of individual and national character, that ever spread lustre and glory over the pages of human history. We therefore entirely concur in the remark of the ex-president. Some of the most important and interesting materials for a correct history of the revolution are scattered with the wrecks of departed times, and no hand can gather them up, mould them into life, and clothe them in the garb of grace and beauty. Most of the American sages sleep with their fathers, and no member of note has been left behind, by a single one of the illustrious group; and if those who still linger among us have neglected to retain the means of enlightening posterity, the early history of our political existence will ever be deficient, or be identified with conjecture and false conclusions.

We have been led to these remarks by a work which has just issued from the press, entitled, "Secret proceedings and debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the constitution of the United States of America: from the notes taken by the late Robert Yates, Esq. chief justice of New York, and copied by John Lansing, jr. Esq. late chancellor of this state, with the infomation laid before the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, by Luther Martin, with other historical documents concerning the establishment of our national compact."—The whole makes a volume of more than three hundred pages.

We consider this volume a great acquisition to the materials of American history. It reveals incidents that have long been wrapt in darkness, it shews traits of character, in several statesmen, that have never been discerned before, and displays the various stages in the history of the only government, which, in the course of 6,000 years, has been deliberately formed by the representatives of a free people, and examined, judged, and sanctioned by the people themselves. It gives many striking expositions of the views and political principles of those men who formed our system of national government, and divulges many doctrines, not altogether orthodox at the present day. This book, in fact, deserves an attentive perusal, by every statesman and politician, and by every individual in the nation, who feels that he acts for himself and stands upon equality among the many millions who sustain the only republican fabric that defies the shocks and ruins of revolution.

There is one circumstance which shews itself more than once in the course of this journal, which creates no small degree of surprize. There appear to have been many distinguished statesmen in the convention of 1787, who were for breaking down state rights, and for giving more strength to the general government. Thus, Governor Randolph, a member of the convention from the state of Virginia, after taking a long and elaborate view of the defects in the old confederation, and offering a set of resolutions to remedy existing defects, "candidly confessed that they were not intended for a *federal government*,—he meant a strong *consolidated union*, in which the idea of states would be nearly annihilated." [p. 97 of debates.] In these principles he stood not alone.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

We before invited the attention of the people of this state to a subject of vast importance to them, by submitting to their consideration an article from the Richmond Enquirer on the deteriorating effects of slavery, and the necessity of some provision to remove the evil. We would now farther press the subject on the minds of our readers by presenting them with the following well written and pertinent remarks from the New York Evening Post. The importance of the subject is what we would now wish to impress upon the public mind; the manner in which it is to be accomplished must be the result of mature reflection. The governor of Virginia, in his address to the legislature in December last, feelingly and justly remarks, that "neither the absolute despair of lessening the evil in a sensible degree in our own time, nor our innocence of its origin, can fairly discharge us from that just responsibility to posterity which conscience imposes. To provide some means of gradually reducing, henceforward, the number of persons of servile condition likely to be born within our territory, might be expected from a generous regard for their happiness." The existence of this class of people among us is a misfortune of great magnitude; and emancipating them without any farther provision, would but increase the evil. It would throw upon the public a mass of improvident and helpless individuals, unfitted by their habits and their want of education, to provide for themselves. They are necessarily a degraded class of the community. By giving them freedom, we could not raise them to be our equals and associates. Thus situated, that pride of character, that respect for public opinion, which so forcibly operates in restraing the vicious propensities and dishonest practices of other classes, loses its effect on them; and hence their moral degradation too frequently corresponds with their political condition, and we find them engaged in pillage and thefts to support an idle and intemperate existence. It is therefore by removing them to a situation where they can enjoy their liberty, that the great end so much desired by every good man and zealous patriot can be accomplished. As to the best means of its accomplishment, there will no doubt be great diversity of opinion: the following is from the address of governor Randolph, before alluded to: "A free community of that particular race of men now under consideration, has been established sufficiently near as to admit of emigration at little cost, and yet separated by a sufficient space of sea to render the interdiction of return an effective measure. Faculties for self-government, in a tropical climate, and an insular situation, have been displayed by them. The willingness of their sovereign authority to receive emigrants, such as we wish to send forth, is not doubted. Can it be supposed that the government of the United States will hesitate a moment to make arrangements for their transportation, and reception when arrived! May we not confidently expect, that it will be ready hereafter to interpose its influence and power, if at any time requisite to protect the asylum which events have thus provided, for the consummation of their hopes, and our wishes with regard to them? A taste for our productions would most probably be quickly introduced by the new inhabitants, and an advantageous commerce with the island, in the exchange of our corn, meal and flower, for their coffee and sugar, to a rapidly increasing amount, might be the reward of our generosity in a few years. It would be a measure not only of magnanimity, but of sound policy, to consecrate the whole revenue now derived to our treasury from slaves, to the purchase, by voluntary contract, in a fair proportion throughout the state, of youth of both sexes, just arrived at the age of puberty, to be transported to that country at the public expense. Two hundred years have been requisite for this evil to grow, keeping pace with our own growth to the head it now holds among us. The geometrical progression denoting the increase of a single pair in that time, would give a number sufficient to startle an enlightened calculator, who feels a generous regard for the interests of distant posterity. But humanity would not forbid, at least for a considerable length of time, a double proportion of females to be removed from among us every year. The importations from Africa were never considered more inhuman, for having included a much greater disproportion of males in the cargoes. Besides, it is a remedy for a diseased state which we have occasion to seek, and efficient remedies are rarely ever entirely smooth in their operation." Whatever may be the plan adopted, its operation to be effectual should commence *now;* the future is not within our control. Our legislature should seriously enter upon the consideration of this subject. As conservators of the public weal they should not neglect to provide a remedy in a case so intimately connected with the prosperity and happiness of the state.

From the New York Evening Post.

A SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

Slavery and moral power.—If nothing else could render domestic servitude odious under our republican institutions, the perpetual contrast between the growth of the non-slave holding and the slave-holding states, is sufficient to cover it with reproach. There was a day, when Virginia was the first state in the Union. Not only did she pride herself on her talents, on the celebrity of her statesmen, her lawyers, and her jurists, but upon her moral strength and energy. But things are now changed. Compare Virginia with New York and Pennsylvania, and the vast disparity which appears, cannot but lead to a long train of painful reflections. Time has rolled on—the free states of the north and the west have flourished in a ratio unparelleled in civil history, while slavery has shackled the powers and retarded the advancement of our southern sisters. On the completion of another twenty years, New York will exhibit a population of three millions. Pennsylvania will be nearly as large; and Ohio will exceed the present population of this state. In ten years, Ohio will pass Virginia in numbers: she already excels her in intrinsic strength. We do not intend to excite hostile or unpleasant passions by these remarks. Their spirit was embraced in the last speech of Governor Randolph to the legislature of Virginia, which did equal credit to his head and his heart.

The Richmond Enquirer has recently proposed a new plan o remove the evils here spoken of. After dwelling on the baleful tendency of domestic servitude, the editor recommends that a law of the legislature be passed, that all involuntary slavery cease to exist in the state of Virginia after the year *Two thousand!* This we must confess, is a most original expedient. An act is to be passed for the generation that may live one hundred and seventy nine years hence. But we would ask the editor, what pledge he has that posterity will consent to be managed in this manner? What reason has he to suppose that such a perspective abolition will be regarded as sacred and binding? Suppose that on the arrival of the year 2000, another legislature should put off the operation of the law, two thousand years, and say that it should take effect in the year 4000? We can tell the editor of the Enquirer, that even 179 years, will produce those changes in our internal relations, from the increase of population, and the tendency of political power, that his scheme will have but little effect in restoring Virginia to her former ascendency in the union.

No: if Virginia be really anxious to escape from the consequences of retaining an immense population of slaves, to the detriment of her posterity and influence, let her call a state convention, and adopt a constitutional provision, that will have an immediate operation in gradually diminishing the tendency of this political curse. The comparisons which can now be drawn between herself and some of her northern sisters will be still more appalling a few years hence. Let her remember the bright and illustrious days of her Washingtons, her Henrys, and her Randolphs; let her recall the glorious era when her moral as well as her physical power was felt in the struggles of that revolution which led to the establishment of republican constitutions, and nobly strip her population of their fetters. The work of emancipation should be gradual, but it should commence *now*, instead of commencing in the year *two thousand*.

The state of Virginia can still boast of talents, enterprise, and enlightened councils. Her board of public works, does her great credit, and her spirit and zeal for internal improvements, for the promotion of schools and seminaries, and for the cultivation of the arts and the sciences, will ever reflect the highest honor upon those who now guide her destinies—but slavery remains.—Its effect will be revealed in every revolving year, and every national census will sink Virginia in the scale of power and respectability.—There in not a candid and enlightened statesman in the halls of her representatives but must confess the truth of these remarks. Why then wait the arrival of the year 2000?

We insert the following paragraph from the National Gazette, because the sentiments expressed in it fully coincide with our own. From almost the commencement of this establishment, we have uniformly acted upon the principle to exclude from our columns, even though in the shape of an advertisement, every thing which had the appearance of an attack upon personal character. It is a principle which, we conceive, should govern every editor; a principle not to be sacrificed for the acquisition of a few dollars. It is not meet that the columns of a newspaper should become the medium through which could be vented the venom of malice or the bitterness of revenge. In the heat of passion justice is seldom attended to, and the conduct of an adversary is viewed through the mists of prejudice. In such cases does that editor well perform his duty who becomes the instrument by which the character of an individual is destroyed? and can the receipt of a little money justify such a dereliction of duty?

From the National Gazette.

In one of the Baltimore papers, the American we believe, an editorial paragraph recently appeared, in which an advertisement, though signed by persons of consideration, was rejected on the ground of its containing personalities. A salutary example is set in this instance. The editor of a paper is master of all parts of it; the tender of pay imposes no real obligation upon him to insert in one division, what out of respect to public order and a general sense of propriety, he would exclude from another. When he admits, in the shape of an advertisement, the defamation which he would not receive as a simple communication, his implied apology is, that he prefers the acquisition of a few dollars, to the observance of justice and decorum. We have seen particularly in the Southern newspapers, gross libels upon distinguished gentlemen, repeated daily for months, in the advertising columns, when the editors would have permitted them to appear in no other department. The abuse has been so common, that it is generally supposed there can be no hesitation in publishing any thing, for which money is offered.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 20.

The fast sailing ship Hector, Capt. Gillender, arrived yesterday afternoon in thirty days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 18th ult. By this vessel the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 16th, and the latter to the 18th of August, inclusive.

The London papers are of course but three days later than were received by the Panthea, but the disgraceful transactions which took place at the Queen's funeral, afforded ample matter to fill our columns. Indeed the London and Liverpool papers contain but little else, except the accounts of the king's tour in Ireland, and his grand entry into Dublin.

It was the wish of the Queen, expressed but a short time before her decease, that her remains should be removed within three days.—The request was communicated to lord Liverpool, by her executors, and it was determined to comply with it, as nearly as could be, consistently with the preparations necessary for the occasion. While the preparations were going forward for the funeral, the correspondence of Lady Hood, and Lord Liverpool was published; and the friends of the Queen began to murmur that the funeral should thus be hurried. When it was answered that it was the manifest wish of the late Queen, the answer was, that it was the first time that the Ministry had ever complied with her wishes. Another complaint was that the hearse was to be attended by a guard of honour; they (the Radicals) had no idea of having any red-coats in their way. We have no doubt however that had the Ministry provided no guard of this kind the complaints would have been equally loud that they were intentionally neglecting the remains, and insulting the memory of the dead.

But the immediate cause of the fatal occurrences which are amply detailed in the subsequent columns, was the determination by the government, that the procession should not move though the metroplis—the combustle materials embosomed in which being always ready to burst forth at every favorable opportunity—and a detirmination on the part of the populace, equally firm, that the procession should proceed through the town. The latter were completely triumphant—not from want of force on the part of government—but evidently from an aversion to the shedding of blood. In this they acted humanely and wisely.

A letter from Constantinople, dated July 10, says that baron Strogonoff was still at Bujukdere, waiting, with extreme anxiety, the decision of his Court respecting the Porte.

A letter from Vienna, dated 31st July, states that the Sultan Mahmoud has rejected the ultimatum of the Emperor Alexander.

All the European Ministers at Constantinople have a-new made the most urgent remonstrances to the Grand Seignior, that he would put a stop to the assassination of the Christians. A firman was accordingly issued on the 3d July, ordering the Janissaries to keep to their barracks, and the populace to deliver up their arms.

On the 7th of July, the ultimation of the Emperor of Russia was expedited from Odessa to Constantinople. It declares in the most solemn manner, that his Imperial Majesty entertains no idea of conquest, but insists upon the observation of existing treaties, and upon satisfaction being given for the insults offered to his Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Quakers of Ireland have presented an address to his Majesty.

The Liverpool Advitiser of the 18th of August, says, "the fate of the Turkish empire, and what is much more important, the future fortunes of the interesting and illustrious people who have so long pined under its iron rule, is still involved in doubt and perplexity. The reports and statements which arrive in constant succession from that quarter, are so vague and contradictory, that the rumour of one day generally destroys the preceding.—In one important view, however, it must be confessed, appear-

ances have become more favorable. Alexander has made a solemn declaration that he entertains no views of conquest from the present distractions of the Turkish Empire, though he expresses, at the same time, an unequivocal opinion that the cruelties and carnage which have lately disgraced even the Ottoman name, cannot any longer be endured by the powers of Christendom. This is exactly what ought to be done, and it is not more than we expected from the Emperor Alexander. That monarch has been the object of much severe censure and illiberal aspersion, but we have thus far seen nothing to convince us that he is seeking a quarrel with the Turks merely for the purpose of self-aggrandizement.

The king of England landed in Ireland on the 12th of August. He landed on the pier from the lightning steam Packet at Keith, with but few attendants, and proceded to the lord lieutenant's Lodge, in Phœnix Park, where he had remained for several days.

The Dublin Advertiser states, that as the Marquis of Londonderry (lord Castlereaugh) was preparing to enter his carriage, he was recognized by the people, who immediately hailed him with loud huzzas. The noble Marquis took off his hat, and returned the shouts of the people, by repeatedly bowing to them. Before he had time to enter his carriage, a gentleman, Mr. B. Norwood, of Townshend street, stepped from the crowd, and addressing his Lordship, said, "My Lord, you have been well received to day, after an absence of upwards of twenty years, from the capital of your native country, and we have one favor to ask of you." "Ask it," said his lordship. "A repeal of the window tax," replied Mr. Norwood. His Lordship, laying his hand upon his heart, said emphetically, "On my honor, if it is in my power, it shall be granted." This declaration was received by the people with reiterated shouts of applause.

The illumination, and his Majesty's public entry into Dublin, was postponed until after the Queen's funeral. He is in excellent health.

GREEK INSURRECTION.

We have but little additional information from Greece, Turkey or Russia.

The latest account from the capital of the latter, is, that a reconciliation would take place between the emperor and the porte. But we can hardly think this possible. While every thing is thus in doubt as to the course Russia will pursue, the news by every arrival in this country is calculated to excite deeper and deeper feelings of horror and execration at the savage ferocity that has uniformly marked the conduct of the Turks. Can the european sovereigns stand the quiet spectators of the remorseless barbarities of these inhuman monsters?

Couriers are constantly arriving and departing, at the several Courts, with despatches, as it is believed, in relation to the affairs of Turkey. England is supposed again to have offered her meditation. Austria appears to be more closely uniting with Russia.

MOURNING FOR BONAPARTE.

The following is the manner in which the decease of Napoleon, and the mourning for his death are announced under the sanction of his widow Maria Louisa.

"Parma, July.

By reason of the death of the most serene husband of our august Sovereign which happened in the isle of St. Helena on the fifth of May last, her Imperial Highness, the gentlemen and ladies who compose the interior service of her Court, the persons of the ducal household, and the livery will go into mourning for three months; commencing to morrow, the 25th, and continuing till the 24th October. The mourning shall be divided into three classes; from the 24th of July to the 4th of September, mourning of the first class; from the 5th of September to the 2d of October, mourning of the 2d class; from the 3d till 24th of October, mourning of the 3d blass. The funeral service shall take place in the Chapel which belongs to the residence of her Imperial Highness in the Villa de Sala."

London, (Evening) Aug. 12,

The Paris papers of Thursday last, which arrived yesterday, assume a more pacific tone on the subject of Russia and Turkey, but they give no new facts that appear to be entitled to attention or credit. An article from Rome, dated 26th ult. states, that by a convention between his holiness and the Austrian government, that city is to be occupied for an indefinite period by a garrison of 3000 Austrian troops, and that some other towns of the Papal territory are to be placed in a similar situation. The troubles in Calabria and Sicily are said in the same article, to have been much exaggerated.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Herald, Fox, has arrived at Boston with Liverpool papers to the 21st of August, three days later than have before been received.

It is stated, says the Boston Patriot, that the Russians are on one, and the Turks on the other bank of the river Pruth. This river rises in a branch of the Krapack mountains, runs through Moldavia, and flowing in nearly a southerly direction, discharges its waters into the river Danube. Moldavia is the most northerly of the provinces of Turkey in Enrope, and on the confines of Russia and Poland. Its principal towns are Chocsim, on the river Niester, and Jassy, situated between the Pruth and one of its branches.

The lord chamberlain of England has issued orders, directing the court's going into mourning on the 15th ult. in consequence of the death of the Queen.

General Pepe, who commanded the Neapolitan revolutionary army, has arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon.

The king's public entry into Dublin was the most brilliant pageant ever witnessed there. A splendid procession having arrived at the Park, the king entered an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his grooms attended by a numerous train of footmen in magnificent liverie; he was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribbon of St. Patrick. On his left arm he wore a crape. The Deblin Post occupies several columns with a description of the parade through the city.

The duke of Cambridge has notified the people of Hanover, that the king will remain in Dublin till the 29th of August, be in London on the 4th of September, and set out on the 10th of September for Germany, to visit his Hanoverian subjects. He will proceed by the way of Bruesels and Frankfort.

An Augsburg article states that on the 16th of July, the Seraskier of Bruila, sent to Constantinople several chests full of *ears* and *noses* that had been cut off from the Greeks, and salted on account of the warmth of the season!

The Paris papers of the 14th and 15th inst. are received. The intelligence respecting Russia and Turkey maintains its usual character, of a mixture of the warlike and pacific.

Paris, August 14.

Extract from a private letter, received at Hermanstadt.—"If we may judge from the extraordinary movements of troops and the uninterrupted conveyance of *material* of all kinds, the commencement of hostilities cannot be very remote. My next letters will probably announce to you the arrival of the emperor Alexander, at the head quarters of the army of the Pruth. We are assured that he is expected every day, and that after a review the army will move forward. After having reviewed the army of the west, assembled in the environs of Wilna, the emperor will repair to the armies of general Yermoloff and count Wittgenstein, whose effective force is estimated at 190,000 men, with a large train of artillery. The number of the disposable Russian troops completely equipped, is calculated at 300,000 men; the advance guard alone is 80,000 strong. It is stated that general Sacken has received orders to go to the frontiers, and where he will assume the chief command."

Extracts from the Moniteur.

Lintz, August 3.

During several days past there has been much talk of a new congress, which it is said, will meet at Vienna or Petersburg in the month of September, (the present month) solely to deliberate upon a final settlement of the affairs of Turkey. The ministers of the five great powers will take a part. It is thought the Porte will also be invited to send a minister.

It is affirmed that our cabinet has received a communication of the important declaration, which has been transmitted by the Russian court to the Porte, and that its tenor is such as might be expected from the magnanimity of the emperor Alexander. This monarch merely requires the execution of the treaties of 1774, 1792, and 1812.

There is no allusion in the declaration to any hostile intention, *but it insists that the future condition of the Greeks shall be irrevocably fixed, and that they shall be guaranteed against those persecutions, to which they have hitherto been subjected.*

It was on the 12th of July, that the Porte received this declaration. We shall soon know whether the result be peace or war.

The intelligence from Vienna, Odessa, and Constantinople continues to bear a warlike character, but presents nothing new or decisive.

Paris, August 15.

Letters from Italy continue to advert to the rigorous measures adopted at Naples. Besides the four members of parliament, Borelli, Poerio, Arcorita, and Petrinelli, who have been sent under an escort to Austria, they talk of the banishment of several generals. Austrian troops, destined to complete the army of occupation, which is to be forty thousand strong, arrive at different periods at Naples.

London, (Evening) August 19.

Harwich, Friday, 12 o'clock, noon.—The squadron remains in the harbour. Mr. Bailey and his assistants have been on shore, and have transmitted despatches to London. Several of the ships have moved to windward.—The river has been covered with boats during the day. The squadron will not sail till tomorrow (yesterday) morning.

The following was the arrangement for the different frigates which were to carry her late majesty's household to Cuxhaven:—Glasgow frigate, 50 guns, captain Doyle, having on board the royal corpse, lord and lady Hood, lady Hamilton, Mr. Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde. Wye 22 guns, captain Fisher, his wife and family.—Tyne, 28 guns, captain White; chevalier Vassali, captain Hesse, and Mr. Wilson.

Garnet, 18 guns, Rev. Mr. Wood on board. Rosario, 10 guns, captain Simpson, lieut. Hownam. Alderman Wood sailed yesterday in one of the regular packets for Cuxhaven.

Mr. Brougham and Sir R. Wilson, left Harwich for London together, in a post-chaise, on Friday.

The archduchess Maria Louisa, and her court, are to go into mourning for three months on account of Bonaparte's decease.

Bonaparte left three remarkable letters, addressed—one to a great monarch; the second to the archduchess Maria Louisa, his wife; and the third to the Duke of Reichstadt, his son.

The Turks crucify their unhappy victims, the Greeks. Sixteen of the richest Greeks had been subjected to this cruel death, after their wives and children had been slowly burnt before their eyes.

Statistics.—The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Turkey in Europe:—

Thrace, including Constantinople.

	GREEKS.	TURKS.
Macedonia,	724,000	244,000
Thessaly,	579,000	89,000
Albania,	691,000	363,000
Morea,	300,000	35,000
Bulgaria,	620,000	170,000
Walachia,	360,000	18,000
Moldavia,	225.000	30,000
Servia,	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Dependencies,	420,000	140,000
Total,	4,699,000	1,249,000

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 3.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Sept. 22, 1821.

Six persons, black and white, have died of the prevailing fever, since the date of our last publication; and there is no expectation at present of the stoppage of the disease until *frost*.

By order,

THOMAS CALLENDER, *Town Clerk.*

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 22d ult.

On the 18th ult. Mrs. Allen, wife of the late James Allen.

On the same day, Mr. Silas Varnum.

On the same day, Mrs. Calhorda, wife of John P. Calhorda, Esq.—All of the prevailing fever.

New York, Sept. 12.

Correction.—We stated on Monday, on the authority of two persons from Long Island, that 45 bodies had come on shore at the south side of Long Island, of whom 25 were Long Islanders. We are now, (we trust more correctly) informed that *five* vessels were lost on the south shore—that twenty-one or twenty-two persons are missing, and only three or four of the bodies have yet come on shore. We regret to have been the medium of erroneous information, and of unnecessary apprehensions.

Journal.

Protection of Commerce.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, that the secretary of the navy, on hearing of the numerous outrages on our commerce, with a promptitude highly commendable, has given directions to Lieut. commandant Gregory, of the U. S. schooner Grampus, lying at New York, to proceed immediately on a cruise along the coast of Florida and the Bahama Islands, in such directions as may be most likely to intercept the robbers. Similar orders have been forwarded to the public armed vessels on the southern coast.

Honorable conduct.—Gilbert & Dean, of Boston, brokers, failed in 1813, and their creditors relieved them from the obligation of paying their debts. Having since succeeded in supporting large families, and saving 3000 dollars, they lately addressed a letter to their creditors, expressing to them their grateful thanks for their former liberality in releasing them, and stating that they were anxious and ready to pay to each creditor his proportion of the 3000 dollars which they had saved.

Washington, (Penn.) Sept. 3.

Family Spinner.—Mr. Abel Knight, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, has had constructed and erected, by Mr. Wells, a mechanic and wheelright, a Family Spinning Machine, on which two young ladies, on the first trial, spun 100 cuts, wanting ten threads of good woollen yarn, from common rolls, in one day, and they could have spun more within the day had their rolls been sufficient. The constructors of this useful spinning machinery, purpose making one with 12 spindles, each of which will spin one dozen per day attended by two persons only. The thread is said to be more evenly, and has a more regular twist, than yarn spun on a common spinning wheel. As soon as the experiment is fully made, we will endeavor to give a full and more exact statement, and we have no doubt, but it will prove of vast importance to every manufacturing family in our country.

Internal Improvement.—We understand that at a numerous meeting of the Philosophical Society last evening, it was determined to revive the subject of a canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays—and a committee was appointed to examine and report, upon the measures taken for this purpose in the years 1768 and 9, and several subsequent periods. From the zeal and unanimity of the society much may be expected towards the accomplishment of this most desirable work.

Phil. Gaz.

NATIVE OIL.

Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The tall annual sunflowers will prove this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet, and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and mass that remains, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, &c. But, besides their uses, the growing plant is of eminent service—it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state, in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill aired, and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

Weekly Register, 1st February, 1812.

Death by Fright.—On Wednesday last, the son of James Donough, weaver, of Drogheda, aged eight years, whilst playing with his little companions, was told that a rag-man, who was passing at the time, was about to take him off in his bag; when the child ran into a house, into which the object of his terror unfortunately happened to enter, and supposing he was pursued uttered an horrific shiek, and instantly expired. *London paper.*

New disease in Trees.—A pear-tree in New Shoreham, which had been in a sickly state for some years, was lately cut down by a gardener, and on sawing it up for fire wood, it was found to contain some hundreds of caterpillars enclosed in the heart of the tree, with the thickness of six inches of solid wood from where they were found, to the outside of the tree. *Ibid.*

MARRIED,

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Dr. JOHN ROGERS, to the amiable Miss MARGARET L. SHEPPERD, youngest daughter of col. William Shepperd.

DIED,

In this town on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN FADDIS, Jun. merchant. In this dispensation of providence a young man in the bloom of life has been taken suddenly from the midst of his friends and companions, a sad memorial of the transitory nature of our earthly existence and the frailty of human expectations.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
Sept.	26	67	67	66
	27	59	66	67
	28	59	69	72
	29	64	72	75
	30	71	73	75
Ooctober	1	73	77	80
	2	69	76	79

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next, there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) at the late residence of James Murray, senr. deceased,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES;

All his crop of Corn, Fodder, and Tobacco; and Stock of all kinds;

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;

with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Wm. Murray and John Muarray,

Executors.

October 3, 1821. 86—4w

A Camp-Meeting will commence on the Thursday before the second Lord's day in this month, at the Hawfield meeting-house, in this county, on the main stage road from Salem. The friends of Zion are requested to attend. A number of ministers are expected.

October 3, 1821. 6—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining the Post Office, Hillsborough, October 1, 1821.

A
Lemuel A. Alston,
David Allison,
James Andrews, 2
William Anderson,

B
Mathew Bridges,
George E. Badger,
Mary Bigelow,
Daniel Bird,
David K. Boughton,
Richard Breye, 2
James Box,
William Baldwin,
Sarah Jane Bell,
Miss Ann Burroughs,
William Beaver,
Hartwell G. Blalock,

C
Turner Carter,
George Clancey,
William Cain, jr.
Nancy Carroll,
William Cordle,
James Cain,
Ephraim Cook,
Mary Clark,
Robins Cate,
Miss Mary A. Crabtree,
Richard Croom,
Samuel Childs,

D
Thomas Day,
John M. Dick,
Prince Dobbins,
Green O'Danil,
Susanah Durham,
Cailon Decosta,
Edward Davis,
Peter Doup, 2
Mr. Dickerson,

F
Rollin French,

G
Daniel Green,
Benjamin Gant,

H
David Hardie,
Archibald Haralson,
Dolly Hazle,
James Hart,
L. Y. Hargis,
Nathaniel Harris,
Mr. Hall,
Mathias Hatstead,
Mark Harris,

J
Thompson Johnston,
Wm. Kasey,
John L. Kirk,

M
William Y. Muse, 4
Wilie P. Mangum, 2
William T. Macklin,
Anderson Mebane,
William B. Merritt,
William Mangum,
Judge Murphey,
Thos. J. Meritt,
William Macklin,
Frederick Moise,
John Monhollan,
Hugh Monhollan,

N
Thomas Nelson,
James Nichols,

O
Nancy O'Ferell,
Henry O'Danil,

P
Richard Parks, 2
John Piper, 2
David Parker,
N. W. Parker,
Thomas Pickett,

R
Andrew Ross,
William Ringstaff,
Joel Reynolds,
John Robards, 2
Thomas Ruffin,

S
John Scott,
Samuel Strudwick,
Jacob Stout,
John Strain,
James Stafford,
Thomas Scarlett,
Conrod Staley,

T
Elijah Teasley, 3
Susanah Turner,
George Thomas,
Cyrus Tillinghast,

W
William Watson,
Pollard Webb,
Anthony Ward,
Hannah Wells,
Robert Wyme,
James Wilson,
J. Webb,
James Weaver,
Benjamin Wells,
Thomas White,
Aron Walker,
A. G. Webster.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

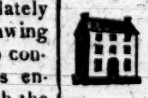
October 3. 86—

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t

FOR SALE,



My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821 86—tf

ATTENTION!

Hillsborough Company of Artillery.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear on the parade ground in the town of Hillsborough, on the 11th instant, precisely at 10 o'clock, armed and equipt as the militia law directs, in readiness to march to the field, to attend a regimental muster.

Wm. H. Adams, Capt.

Hillsborough, October 2, 1821. 86—2w

LATELY PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Young Communicant's Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH

Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—tf

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this state, offers for sale at the factory prices,

Dr. A. G. HULL'S

LATELY IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING

Patent Hinge Truss.

THE superior utility of this Truss, consists in its simple mode of application, as well as the happy effect (of its approximating qualities) of the *Rupture Pad;* which in its form and operation, differs from all others, inasmuch as it acts on the principle of a double hinge, presenting its flat border on the outer walls of the apperture only, with its concave part and cushion to its centre; and is by its own power of adjustment and approximating qualities of the rupture pad, supereminently calculated, not only to keep the rupture in its place, without harm to the adjacent parts, but also calculated to, and has in many instances, effected a perfect cure, on persons from 30 to 70 years of age; and even when a cure is hopeless, it will, by approximating those parts on which the Truss Pad is applied, actually lessen the dimensions of the rupture opening, instead of enlarging it, as is the great fault with the convex or round formed pads, mechanically, though erroneously designed to PRESS into its opening.

In evidence of the superiority of this Truss, there are deposited at the several places of sale, certificates, more than verifying all that the Patentee has said of its excellence. Among the number, is a certificate of the Medical society of the state of New-York. Also, from many of the most respectable Medical Institutions, as well as eminent medical practitioners in this and other states.

Richard L. Cook.

September 26 85—tf

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 17.

On Saturday we had just time to announce the arrival of the Importer, Lee, from Livepool. The Panthea, Eldridge, and the Martha, Sketchley, have since arrived, and by them the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their regular files of London papers to the 14th, Liverpool to the 15th and Lloyd's Lists to the 10th—together with files of Dublin, Edinburgh, and numerous provincial papers. The rumour of the death of the Queen, which was announced on Saturday, is confirmed; and we have devoted a large portion of our paper this evening to the particulars of her discease and death, her conduct during her illness, and the arrangement for her funeral.

This distinguished princess, whose character and peculiar situation has commanded so great a share of the public attention for the last eighteen months, and at intervals for many years before, departed a life, which, to her, has been one of singular care, anxiety and trouble, on the 7th of August. Her complaint seems to have been an inflammation of the bowels, succeeded by mortification. Her majesty was daughter of Charles William Frederick, Duke of Brunswick, by her royal highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late majesty George III. She was born 17th May, 1768, and in 1795 married his present majesty George IV. then Prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late lamented princess Charlotte, of Saxe-Coburg. The royal house of Brunswick became connected with the royal family of England, in the reign of James.

The persons present at the moment of her majesty's death, were lord and lady Hood, and lady Anne Hamilton; alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood; Dr. Baillie, Dr. Ainslie, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland; Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Austin.

Soon after the bulletin announcing her death was delivered, all the medical gentlemen except Dr. Holland departed. Dr. Holland remained all night at Brandenburg house, as did also lady Anne Hamilton. Numerous expresses were sent off in different directions.

She was sensible to the last, and gave directions as to her interment. A few hours before her death, she observed to a faithful female attendant, "the doctors do not understand my malady; it is here, (laying her hand upon her heart,) but I will be silent; my lips shall never make it known."

In about an hour after her death, her servants were permitted to see her, the body having been laid out, and a white covering placed over it to the neck. The alterations in her features were so great, that several of them could scarcely believe it was their late mistress. The persons attached to her household, are described as having been greatly affected.

THE QUEEN.

The remains of her late majesty were taken from Brandenburg house in a hearse decorated with ten escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses, preceded by the Knight Marshal's men on horseback, with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late majesty, each drawn by six horses, containing her late majesty's suite; the whole escorted by a squadron of royal horse guards. Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who took the body of her majesty in charge, is the same officer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her majesty the hand rope by which to assist her in coming up the side of his majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England, to be married.—A body guard of honor (of the royal marines) embarked on board the Glasgow.

A Vienna paragraph of July 22d observes—It is said that our cabinet has received an official notification of the declaration of war by Russia against the Ottoman Porte. It is generally thought that Austria will, in this event, limit herself to concentrating a corps d'armee on the frontiers, and placing 30,000 men at the disposal of the emperor of Russia, according to ancient treaties still in force.

The Turks are concentrating in the environs of Bucharest. They have committed horrible cruelties in Wallachia, and the inhabitants whom they have left here have been barbarously mutilated; they have cut off their noses and ears.

The emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburgh, for the frontiers bordering Turkey and Greece to view his army. It is thought that his presence will be the signal for hostilities; for it is very certain that instead of blaming the inflexible and even rigid conduct of baron Strogonoff towards the Porte, he has expressed his unreserved and entire approbation.

The latest news from St. Petersburg, says, that the imperial guard, having evinced the most eager impatience to march against the Turks, have been wholly removed from that capital. Numerous reinforcements continue to be dispatched to the division under Wittgenstein, and that under Michael Orloff.—The former of these two generals had advanced upon the Pruth, and the other occupies Bessarabia. Both complain of the desertion of their soldiers, to the prevention of which, even the severe discipline of Russia is not effectual. All these deserters pass over to the Greek troops.

A letter from Smyrna, states, that the Turkish captain who fired upon the European captain, has been beheaded by order of the Porte. The gunners have had their right hands cut off.

TURKEY.

The last letters which have reached Vienna from Constantinople, state, that war with Russia is considered as decided. The Porte has given orders to 40,000 Janissaries, and all the troops lately arrived in Constantinople, from Asia, to proceed immediately to the banks of the Danube.

It is said that the Austrian cabinet has received official notification of the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey.

It is affirmed that the Porte has received from Great Britain very encouraging assurances in the event of war.

Information has been received that the Porte will immediately close the Dardanelles.

It is affirmed that the emperor Alexander has quitted his capital to proceed to his army of Wolhynia. It is said that the Porte has not only refused to give the satisfaction demanded by the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, but that it requires that all the Greeks who have entered the Russian territories shall be given up.

It is said, that the Grand Seignoir will place himself at the head of his army. It has been a question about solemnly unfurling the standard of the Prophet to summon all Musselmen to the defence of the Crescent.

A squadron composed of Algerine ships and some vessels belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, which were on their way to join the Ottoman squadron, have been defeated, and most of them captured, by the Greek fleet cruising between the Isle of Candia and that of Cyprus. The Ottoman squadron, consisting of nine ships of war, has left the Dardanelles.

Adrianople, the second town in European Turkey, situated 55 leagues from Constantinople, has fallen into the power of the Greeks, after a bloody battle.

From the London Traveller of August 8.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

The following particulars of her majesty's illness have transpired since her death, and their accuracy we believe, may be relied upon. They serve at once to exhibit the state of her mind, and the excellence of her character:—

When, at the beginning of last week, her majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect, in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her majesty answered with a smile to the following effect:—"My dear doctor, do what you please; if it will be any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so; but do not do it for my sake; I have no wish to live, I would rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that her majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physician and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed on one occasion, in the early part of her illness; "life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than this." It was observed that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favor, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her majesty asked "what public opinion had done for her?" It was answered, that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the bill of pains and penalties. Her reply was prompt and firm—"What am I the better for the failure of that bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now? I have, indeed, the empty title of Queen, but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no; I am a private person—I am not a Queen of England."

On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die. She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble—her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her persecutors would always beset her; and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped that government would not let them want. She declared herself warmly grateful; and hoped her gratitude would be made known, to that generous portion of the people of England, whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or calumny of her oppressors. "England," said her majesty, "has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution; but I know how to love those faithful English who have always sympathised with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors." It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her:—"At last," said she, "*they have destroyed me, but I forgive them.* I die in peace with all mankind." Shortly after she sent for Marriette Brune, to whom she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Dumont's) cruel falsehoods. All who had an opportunity of seeing her majesty were struck with the glorious trait in her character, that though her heart was evidently broken with the recollection of the deep injuries she had received, and though an indelibly strong image of the injustice of her enemies was always present to her mind, yet she never used a harsh or angry expression against any individual: she freely forgave them all—spoke of them in terms of pity, and even made allowances for their conduct on the score of weakness and the frailty of human nature.

On Monday night, it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider her majesty out of all danger; she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before 9 o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that her majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will; we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her beloved daughter, "but," added she, "I can have little hope that the government will grant this wish; I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick." When her majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde.

The physicians fearing that conversation might disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go, but her majesty begged him to stay. "I thank my physicians," she said, "for their kind intentions, they mean nothing but what is right, but they do not understand my character; they think that it agitates me to talk of death, they are mistaken—to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no hopes of future tranquility in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death, and why may I not speak what I feel?" All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner, and calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortfication.

On Tuesday afternoon about one, she again conversed on her usual topics. Alluding to the few friends who remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put into practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society; one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them; the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavor by anonymous letters and all means in their power to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. "Against the first mode of attack," said her majesty, "I could have no help; the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated." She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done She then begged that she might not be made a show of after death.—"There has been," she observed smilingly, "quite enough of that in my life-time; besides there are persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who may have no objection to see me when dead, and there is no good reason for satisfying their curiosity."

About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which operating on a frame already almost exhausted, produced for a short time a greater exaltation of spirits than she had yet manifested; during this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour; she was again all resignation to the will of God.—A drowsiness then came on which lasted till nearly 8 o'clock; when she awoke, and observing by her bed side Dr. Holland, who had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said, with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness—"Well, my dear doctor, what do you think now?" Her majesty soon after became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours. At length at twenty-five minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the regions of truth, and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death bed.

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

By her Majesty's Will, she directs that Cambridge House shall be sold, and the puchase money paid to Mr. Wm. Austin. It being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her majesty: and the two next, amounting to 12,000*l*, are guaranteed by the house of Messers. Ranson & Co.

Her claims under the will of her mother the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to William Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directed a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed 4,300*l*. It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths 500*l*. each to lord and lady Hood.

She leaves a picture of herself to lady Ann Hamilton, one to the Marquis Antaldi, one to the Signor Lodici, and one to Mr. William Austin.

She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and a picture.

She leaves to Hieronymus her barouchette and her linen—and to the sister of Dumont all her wearing apparel.

Her Italian property was not alluded to, as that was previously settled by a notarial deed.

She direct's that her body shall not be opened nor laid in state—and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother, at Brunswick. She requests that her body may be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb stone:—"To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick the *injured* Queen of England."

There are two codicils to the will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.

TO THE MEMORY OF A SISTER.

Fair prison of earth's fairest clay,
Thy chains are burst, thy bars are broken,
And I, with mingled grief, survey
Each silent mark, each icy token.

Thy cheek is fix'd, thy brow is bare,
Thy lips are pale, thine eye is faded;
Yet never seem'd that face so fair,
Tho' bower'd in locks that fancy braided.

Pleasure and health attract the view,
Life lights the eye and gives it splendor;
But death can shed a softer hue,
A smile more sweet, a grace more tender.

And while upon thy face I gaze,
Where once the flash of pleasure lighten'd,
My memory turns to other days,
And pictures hours that thou hast brighten'd.

Perchance, the smile I loved to trace
May give one day a better greeting,
And beam upon thy brother's face
A welcome to the deathless meeting.

And thou, sweet spirit! now set free
Afar from all that love encumbers,
I must, must weep—yet envy thee
Thy place among the ransom'd numbers.

I love thee—yes, bear witness here
Thou heart, that felt how hard to sever;
I love the still, in death more dear,
Parted awhile, but not forever!

Thy griefs, thy bitterness, is o'er,
Pardon'd thy sin, and heal'd thy sorrow;
And not one cloud shall hover more
Across thine everlasting morrow!

Then far be grief—I will not mourn;
Why should I view thy gain with sadness?
I felt a pang when thou wast torn,
But love hath turn'd it into gladness.

Judge Hall's Testimony to the inward direction and assistance of the Spirit of God.

'They who truly fear God, have a secret guidance, from a higher wisdom than what is barely human, namely, the Spirit of truth and goodness, which does really, though secretly, prevent and direct them. Any man that sincerely and truly fears Almighty God, and calls and relies upon him for his guidance and direction, has it as really as a son has the council and direction of his father; and though the voice be not audible, not discernable by sense, yet it is equally as real as if a man heard a voice, saying 'this is the way, walk in it.'

'Though this secret direction of Almighty God is principally seen in matter relating to the good of the soul; yet even in the concerns of this life, a good man fearing God and begging his direction, will very often, if not at all times, find it. I can call my own experience to witness that even in the temporal affairs of my whole life, I have never been disappointed of the best direction, when I have in humility and sincerity, implored it.

'The observance of the secret admonition of this Spirit of God in the heart, is an effectual means to cleanse and sanctify us, and the more it is attended to, the more it will be conversant with our souls, for our instruction. In the midst of difficulties, it will be our counsellor; in the midst of temptations, it will be our strength, and grace sufficient for us; in the midst of trouble, it will be our light and our comfort.

'It is impossible for us to enjoy the influence of this good Spirit, till we are deeply sensible of our own emptiness and nothingness, and our minds are thereby brought down and laid in the dust. The spirit of Christ is indeed an humbling spirit; and the more we have it, the more we shall be humbled; and it is a sign that either we have it not, or that it is yet overpowered by our corruptions, if our heart be still haughty.

'Attend therefore to the secret persuasions and dissuasions of the Spirit of God, and beware of quenching or grieving it. This wind that blows where it lists, if shut out or resisted, may never breathe upon us again, but leave us to be hardened in our sins. If observed and obeyed, it will on all occasions, be our monitor and director. When we go out it will lead us; when we sleep it will keep us; and when we awake, it will talk with us.'

ON DELICACY AND CAPTIOUSNESS.

How different are *delicacy* and *captiousness!* and how often are they confounded by ourselves and others! He who is offended at the omission of what he had no right to expect, and who feels the minutest neglect of what he ought to receive, will certainly consider their sensations as the effect of the same principle: yet it is manifest that the two principles which really produce them differ in the same degree as right and wrong; but they who *offend*, will, perhaps, as often confound captiousness and delicacy, as they that *are offended;* for as they always suppose their own conduct to be *right*, it will necessarily follow, that they will impute to the delicate man, who justly resents it as *wrong*, the touchiness of the captious man, who condemns it *without reason.* Thus then will these two things be continually called the same; yet see how different they are in their nature: *Delicacy*, which, by an exquisite sense, feels that a certain refinement is *due* to itself from others, is not only urged by that very sense to *bestow* it more freely upon them, but is also guarded against *requiring* more than is its due:—*captiousness*, which on the contrary does *require* a concession from others of more than its *due*, is by that very principle prompted to give them less than is theirs. *Delicacy* never is deceived by mere appearences of offence; nay, it allows for the ignorance, deficiency and mistakes of other men's minds:—*captiousness* resents improprieties which are, perhaps, altogether ideal, and which, supposing them to exist, are measured not by reason, but pride. *Delicacy* finds its resource in itself for real injuries; *captiousness* is wounded by imaginary ones. *Delicacy* is sensible and exalted—*captiousness*, foolish, and mean.

It is well known that the veterans who preside at the examinations of Surgeons, question *minutely*, those who wish to become qualified. After answering very satisfactorily to the numerous inquiries made, a young gentleman was asked, what he would prescribe, if he wished to give his patient a profuse perspiration. He mentioned many diaphoretic medicines, in case the first failed, and had some hopes he should pass with credit; but the unmerciful examiner thus continued, "Pray sir, suppose none of these succeed, what step would you take next?" "Why, sir," replied the harrassed and enraged young *Esculapius*, "I would send him here to be examined; and if that would not give him a sweat, I candidly confess I do not know what would." [*Boston pap.*

The furniture of a house is an image of the owner: if gay, splendid and expensive, we may conclude that such is the character of the proprietor. But if you see order without formality, peace without slavery, and abundance without profusion, say with confidence, that the owner is a man of taste and judgment.